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Srovnání Britské a České pozice v EU

Comparison of British and Czech position within the EU

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2. Literature review
3. Methodology
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Reference list
List of shortcuts
Statement on the use of the results of the bachelor thesis
List of attachments
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1 Introduction

The European Union was initially a project that should help maintain peace in the continental Europe. Over the years the goals has started to change and more emphasis was focused on the economic area. Gradually number of member states has increased and their economies became more and more interconnected.

The aim of this study is to discuss British and Czech position within the EU, to explore how citizens of these two countries evaluate their membership and to judge whether they want to continue in the further integration. In the end of this dissertation according results of research some strategies for governments are recommended.

The dissertation begins with literature review that acquaints the reader with core issues. In this chapter types of economic integrations are described, there are also briefly mentioned steps in development of the EU. Next there is discussed relationship of Great Britain and the EU, its development and its current problems. In the last part of the literature review a position of the Czech Republic is described similarly.

Second chapter is methodology. The aim of this chapter is to introduce the research and its objectives. There are explained research strategies and methods. Design of questionnaire and its distribution is also described there. In the last part of this chapter there are limitations of the research mentioned.

Third chapter is focused on the result of the research. The results are discussed there according hypotheses to which they are linked.

Next chapter is called discussion and recommendations. The results described in previous chapter are discussed here and there are also some recommendations in the end of this chapter.

The dissertation ends with the conclusion.

2 Literature review

The aim of this dissertation is to discuss differences between British and Czech attitude towards the European Union. These two countries appear as relatively problematic members who try to avoid ongoing integration which has recently intensified. The Euro area crises has proved something have to be changed if the Euro area wants to survive. Notwithstanding outside the Euro area Czech Republic and Great Britain will have to decide what role will they play in the future of European Union.

In this chapter, types of economic integration are described and discussed. Then there is a brief look at development of the EU. Next there are chapters about Great Britain and the Czech Republic. These chapters are divided into two main parts. First part describes the country before its entrance to the EU. The second part is devoted to description of the current position of a country.

2.1 Types of economic integration

If we want to analyse position of some countries within some integrated structures, we should realise what economic integration is and how many forms it has. The closer economic integration has been firstly mentioned after WW2. It is connected with higher level of interdependence between states, acceleration of the flow of information and also globalisation.

Jovanovic (1992) points out that the notion “integration” was firstly mentioned by Tinbergen in 1954. He has defined two possible ways of integration. According to him integration may be negative or positive. Negative integration means that there are no extra added institutions and instruments. On the contrary positive integration allows set up some special institution to improve the integration. In the view of El-Agraa (2011) the positive approach will prevail, if we consider the existing integrated structures in the world.

Positive integration is more difficult because it requires abatement of national sovereignty. (Jovanovic, 1992) According Jovanovic integration may means something different according what type of state wants to define it. Developing states understand integration as a way how to develop faster. On the other hand developed countries perceive integration as a tool which helps them to share new technological ideas and enable them to be more efficient.

He explains that integration may be understood also as a process where countries abandon part of their sovereignty to achieve higher level of welfare. It comes out from the assumption that consumption of integrated states will be higher than the sum of consumption of particular states with higher trade barriers. Mercado, Welford and Prescott (2001) refer there are not only economic purposes but also reasons political and also security elements.

There are two main types of economic integration Regional Economic Integration (REI) and Global Economic Integration (GEI).

Regional Economic Integration

Regional economic integration forms partnerships between states from one geographical region usually. The purpose of this partnership is to enhance trade between countries involved. There are many possibilities how to describe degrees or types of this integration. Jovanovic (1992) states seven theoretical types of regional integration. The lowest level is preferential tariff agreement. In this type of integration the custom duties among member countries are lower than the ones which are imposed to non member countries. Second type according Jovanovic is a Partial custom union. In this type of economic co-operation the states still converse custom duties for each other but they have also one common tariff for the third states. Other types of integration introduced by this author are a free trade area, a custom union, a common market and an economic union. It is in concord with newer theories. The last degree of economic integration suggested by Jovanovic is a total economic union. This one essentially corresponds with a political union described by El-Agraa (2011).

Other theory used by Kehoe (2006) state only five theoretical degrees of integration a free trade area, a custom union, a common market, an economic union and a political union. El-Agraa (2011) agrees with this arrangement.

Characteristics of a free trade area (FTA) are removing of trade barriers between member states and improving liberalization. (Kehoe, 2006) But the trade policy of these countries with third countries is not coordinated. An example of FTA may be NAFTA, a free trade area between USA, Canada and Mexico. (El-Agraa, 2011)

In a custom union other important feature is added. There is created one common tariff for non member states. Kehoe (2006) Currently Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) or Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) are examples of custom unions notwithstanding that they try to integrate more. (El-Agraa, 2011)

In a common market there is moreover also free mobility of labour, capital, goods and services. (Economics Online, 2012) It causes that the states become more linked. There is a need to unify some standards like health and safety standards, recognition of qualification acquired in different member countries, common visa policy ect. (Kehoe, 2006)

Economic union comes with common fiscal and monetary policies. It means that a common currency is established and there is also a bank supervising the currency. (Kehoe, 2006) In addition, there is also an idea of common fiscal policy. There are no experiences with implementing this concept but the European Union is quite close to that with a fiscal compact agreed in January 2012. (Economics Online, 2012) This Agreement was signed by all member states except the Czech Republic and Great Britain and its aim is to increase a fiscal discipline. (Keep Talking Greece, 2012)

Political union is the last theoretical step. It represents an economic and political unification. (Kehoe, 2006) In other words it causes that the member states become one. (El-Agraa, 2011)

Theoretical schemes are something different than reality. We cannot declare that the EU is an Economic union, because it does not meet all conditions. Nevertheless we cannot describe it only as a Common market. There are some features from both types. The European Union is not the only case which is difficult to classify according these theoretical schemes. CARICOM may be another example because it is something between a custom union and a common market. (El-Agraa, 2011)

Global Economic Integration

GEI is represented by World Trade Organisation. The objective of this organisation is to associate its members and to allow them to make trade easier. The main instrument how to achieve it is liberalisation. WTO replaced General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1995 and nowadays it associates 157 member states. (WTO, 2012)

2.2 Brief look at development of EU

The first step of European integration was foundation of European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1952. ECSC was based on a Paris Treaty which was signed in 1951. (Cini and Pérez-Solórzano Borragán, 2010)

The same 6 states – France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg has signed Treaties of Rome in 1957 (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010) and formed European Economic Community (EEC) and European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) in 1958. EEC treaty has also contained a plan for building Common market. (Mercado, Welford and Prescott, 2001 and Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

A Merger Treaty signed in 1965, came into force in 1967. It joined ECSC, Euratom and EEC. Common institutions and one budget were introduced. Since this treaty a term EC or European Communities is used instead of EEC. (Time line, 2009) In 1968 EC became Custom union and common agriculture policy has been introduced. (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

In 1970s there were first attempts to build EMU. It emanates from initiatives of Pierre Werner. The idea was to fix exchange rates using 'snake in the tunnel'. Eventually the plans about Economic and Monetary Union were not fulfilled in 1970s. (Bache, George and Bulmer, 2011)

First enlargement was in 1973. Denmark, Ireland and UK became members of EC. (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

In 1979 there was done another step closer to monetary union. Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) was introduced. The participated countries had fixed exchange rates against each other but not against the third states. (TalkTalk, 2012) In these days there is ERM II used by countries which are going to adopt Euro. (European Commission, 2012)

Greece became member in 1981. In 1986 Portugal and Spain joined the Community. (Bache, George and Bulmer, 2011)

In the middle of 1980s the internal market came into centre of interest. In 1985 there was published Cockfield report about 'Completing the Internal Market' and two years later Single European Act (SEA) came into effect. (Mercado, Welford and Prescott, 2001)

Objectives of SEA were officially met in 1993 when Treaty of Maastricht came into force. It means that common market without barriers in movement of goods, services, labour and capital was completed. (Mercado, Welford and Prescott, 2001)

In the Treaty of Maastricht another important goal was set up. A timetable for building EMU was introduced. (El-Agraa, 2011)

In 1995 Austria, Finland and Sweden entered EU. And also Schengen agreement came into force and enabled really free movement of people within countries which participated. (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

Treaty of Amsterdam (1999) and Treaty of Nice (2001) were revisions of the Maastricht treaty and took into account future enlargement of EU by post communist countries mainly from Central and Eastern Europe. (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

In 1999 the Euro was introduced as a cashless currency for 11 countries that met Maastricht convergence criteria. (Mercado, Welford and Prescott, 2001) In 2002 Euro coins and notes began to circulate. (European Commission, 2012) Some other countries have joint Euro later. They were Greece (2001), Slovenia (2007), Cyprus and Malta (2008), Slovakia (2009) and Estonia (2011). (European Commission, 2012)

In 2004 ten new countries entered EU. They were Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. In 2007 also Bulgaria and Romania joined. (Baimbridge, Whyman and Burkitt, 2010)

In 2009 Lisbon Treaty came finally into force. It brought two new functions. The two functions are President of European Council and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. (Bache, George and Bulmer, 2011)

2.3 Great Britain

The role of Britain has been clear for many centuries. It used to be a heart of a big colonial empire with many trade opportunities and responsibilities. After the Second World War many great changes has occurred in the world economy. The map of world has changed a lot. Plenty of countries have reached independence and gradually some new economic cores have appeared. To find a new role of Great Britain is extremely difficult task. Even today it looks that Great Britain does not know which role it should play in this new world. Due to this fact

its relationship with European Union and its position within this community seems to be quite complicated.

In the next paragraphs there will be briefly described and discussed modern economic history of Great Britain and its impacts onto its present behaviour in the EU.

2.31 Before the entrance to European Community

As one of the winners of the WW2 Great Britain firstly did not realise there is something changing worldwide and its political power and influence might be endangered.

In the early post war times Britain had after Switzerland the highest living standard in Europe. They had strong currency and also big political power. (Sutcliffe, 1996)

Nevertheless there were many negative impacts of the war. As Sutcliffe (1996) points out Britain had huge debts and payments deficit after the war and one quarter of its overseas investments was destroyed. There were also big problems with stability of the currency. (Sutcliffe, 1996 and Foley, 1998) To stabilise it the big devaluation of pound had to be done in 1949. (Sutcliffe, 1996)

Although the average grow rate was 2.5 per cent between 1950 and 1973 it was one of the lowest among countries of OECD. In the time period from 1979-1994 the growth was only 1.5 per cent but this figure was about the average in that time. (Foley, 1998)

Sutcliffe (1996) sees the reason of not so rapid post war growth of Britain in comparison with other European countries in possibilities of labour shifts. The shift of labour from agriculture to industry has been already done in the UK unlike some other European states that could gain from it. (Sutcliffe, 1996 and Foley, 1998)

Other area where Britain has started to lose its positions was international trade. In 1950 Britain was one of the biggest exporters of manufactures in the world. Its export formed 25 per cent of the total world exports. Export of USA was 27 per cent in that time. But slowly Britain has started to lose its position. (Alford, 1996) In 1992 its export was only 7, 9 % of the total world export. (Foley, 1998)

The reasons why has Britain started to lose its competitive positions are questionable. Sutcliffe (1996) sees the main cause in expensive transformation into welfare state which

resulted into big power of trade unions, high wages, expensive production and therefore problems with export.

According Foley (1998) poor productivity was caused by combination of weak management of firms, bad policy interventions (mainly in short - term), poor training of workers and unsuccessful industrial relations. Foley also emphasizes that Britain had lack of innovations and registration of new patents.

Alford (1996) claims that the biggest problem was conflict between domestic needs and foreign priorities.

In 1961 Harold Macmillan (UK prime minister 1957 - 1963) has realised that Britain needs wider cooperation with dynamically developing EEC and has applied for its membership. But the application was refused and Britain had to wait until 1973 to become member. (Sutcliffe, 1996)

2.32 Great Britain within EU

According Radoslaw Sikorski the Polish minister, UK is definitely one of the countries the most determining run and the shape of the EU. Their language is the most used one in the Union. As a result of their proposal there is a single market and they have also people like Catherine Ashton holding important positions. (Sikorski, 2012) Nevertheless there is no doubt Britain is still one of the most problematic members of the EU. As David Cameron said United Kingdom is sometimes seen as independent, forthright and argumentative member passionate in defence of its sovereignty. He claims he wants Britain to maintain as a part of the EU. He just wishes to renegotiate better conditions for his country. (The Guardian, 2013)

The question is if it is beneficial for Britain to behave like this. In the next paragraphs there are following topics discussed. Firstly, how the David Cameron's EU speech is going to influence the businesses in Great Britain and the credibility of whole country. Secondly, there are discussed some arguments for and against adopting Euro in spite of Britain is not obligated to join it ever.

2.321 Modern position of Great Britain within the EU

The Cameron's EU speech should have been important step which should inform everybody what are British plans and opinions about its future within the EU. The main point of the Speech was a need to reform EU to be more according British mood. It means to focus more on the common market and less on the monetary or even fiscal or banking union. According Cameron it will bring higher competitiveness. (The Guardian, 2013)

Andrea Leadsom from Conservative party appreciates how Prime Minister acts in national interest when he tries to negotiate better deal for his country. She also emphasizes that it is right to give people opportunity to decide if they want to continue as a part of EU because it has changed a lot since their entrance. According Nigel Farage, leader of Ukip, only the promised possibility of future referendum about leaving EU is a victory. (Reynolds, Farage, Margaronis, Henkel, Leadsom, Boleat, Verhofstadt and Barysch, 2013)

Guy Verhofstadt a president of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe agree that some EU reforms would be beneficial but he also recommends Britain to cooperate with other Europeans. (Reynolds, Farage, Margaronis, Henkel, Leadsom, Boleat, Verhofstadt and Barysch, 2013)

Sikorski (2012) also advises not to unreasonably lose allies and thus also power and influence.

Emma Reynolds from Labour party warns that uncertainty about British future is not beneficial for its economy. It discourages the investors and it means less capital is flowing to the country. According to her it may also abates Britain's influence in the world. (Reynolds, Farage, Margaronis, Henkel, Leadsom, Boleat, Verhofstadt and Barysch, 2013)

Against breaking ties between Britain and the EU have many bodies already warned. There were many European leaders, businesses and entrepreneurs and also USA announced they do not feel comfortable about the possibility of Britain leaving the EU. (Charlemagne, 2013 and Al Bawaba, 2013)

Neither Conservatives nor the Labour party actually do want to leave the EU. Conservative party members want basically single market to work better. At the same time they do not want any more common rules. They just suppose other EU countries will make some concessions to make British voters happy and more satisfied with the EU. The question is if it is not too big hazard. (Bagehot, 2012)

Yet there was one big success for Great Britain in recent days. Thanks to negotiations about the new long - term financial plan Britain was able to make other members agree with diminishing of a spending limit. (Somerset Guardian, 2013) This little victory may look important because it demonstrates Britain still has some power to influence affairs within the Union.

2.322 Great Britain and Euro

The debate about joining Euro area has lately subsided. There are many other interesting topics about the EU. Concerning the recent problems Euro had, it seems “eurosceptics” could congratulate themselves to keep Britain out of the EMU. In the next paragraphs there is discussed if keeping out was really such a benefit and if it would not be better for Britain to join the Euro area despite the problems it has.

Minford (2004) sees the three biggest costs of joining EMU in loss of independency in interest rate and exchange rate movements, possible negative effects of harmonization actions connected with EMU and the threat of need to bail out other countries in economic problems.

McSherry (2001) agrees being in Monetary union brings inability to manage own monetary policy and country has to obey monetary policy of the European Central Bank. He adds there are political and also economic concerns about loss of sovereignty. The political are caused because it would be a big change and a political sensitive issue. Economic problems may be entailed by possible malfunction of monetary policy because of differentiations in particular countries. (McSherry, 2001)

Parker (2002) goes so far that he suggests that also loss of sovereignty in tax policy may occur.

Sir Eddie George (former governor of the Bank of England) also believes the impossibility of doing monetary policy would have serious disadvantageous impacts on the British economy. The objection might be that there is no optimal currency area neither within one country but Sir Eddie assumes there would be some 'mitigating factors' within one country. For instance people can move more easily within one country to find a job. (Eastham, 2001)

On the other hand the advantages Euro could offer are reduction of transaction costs of changing currency, greater transparency in price comparison and encouraging of trade and investment thanks to reduction of exchange rate risk. (Minford, 2004)

Probably the strongest argument for adopting Euro is that there would be more stability and it would encourage trade and investment and therefore also creation of new jobs. It would also generate higher competition among companies and hence their competitiveness should increase. It would also make possible to use economies of scale by making easier to do the business all around the EU. (McSherry, 2001; Ceska, 1999; Smith, 2003; Huhne, 2002; Howard, 2010)

Howard (2010) believes countries with the same currency have benefits because they do not need to be worried about fluctuations of exchange rate which may destroy their competitiveness. Great Britain lacks this stability and hence its manufacturing sector is in decrease that does not help in current recession.

Ceska (1999) and Parker (2002) see benefits of being a part of EMU also in possibility of maintaining influence in the global economy. In 1999 Ceska (1999) predicted that importance of Euro would grow and hence the importance of Eurozone members within G7 group. In opposite Britain would lose its influence because it will be alone.

Huhne (2002) also theorises the prices would decrease to European average after adopting Euro currency and there would also be lower risk of inflation.

It is clear that Euro bears advantages and also disadvantages and it all depends on politics ultimately. One task is certain. EU needs some reforms. As Freedland (2013) comments the problem for Britain who is out of the Euro area is that its priorities are different than priorities of the rest of the EU and hence Britain is alone.

2.4 Czech Republic

Historically, the territory of the Czech Republic has always been one of the most developed in a Central Europe. It could be applied to the era of Habsburg monarchy and also to the era of the Cold War. (Kuklik and Kuklik, 2005 and Hlavacka, 2006) Independent Czechoslovakia had also advantageous geographical position and could have traded with Western as like with

Eastern Europe. Nevertheless communism and close alliance with USSR have changed economical position of this country. (Kuklik and Kuklik, 2005)

Nowadays Czech Republic is a part of Western world again. It is member of the NATO since 1999 and of the European Union since 2004. (International oral history association, 2011) Thanks to the EU, its funds and huge foreign investment, its economical performance is improving. (Jeneralova, 2011) Yet Czech relationship with the EU is probably the most Euro pessimistic from all the new countries joined after 2004.

In the next paragraphs there is briefly discussed economical history of Czech Republic and also impact of its present behaviour within the EU.

2.41 Before the entrance to EU

Between the World Wars the Czechoslovak economy used to belong among the 10 most developed ones in the world. (Jeneralova, 2011) However 40 years of Central planed economy changed everything.

During the Cold War there was trade embargo and also information embargo on countries from Eastern Europe. Due to this fact Czechoslovak production was expensive and inefficient. (Balek, 2005 and Myant, 2003) Czechoslovakia was also not allowed to gain benefits from international division of labour because the economic integration between countries of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was not very developed. (Balek, 2005)

A large proportion on the inefficiency of Czechoslovakia brought also the concept of a closed economy and significant lack of supply compared with demand. It clearly did not push companies to be more efficient and competitive. Other issue was high energy intensity of production which was also not understood as a problem between 1948 and 1989. (Balek, 2005) Myant (2003) points out other disadvantageous factor, there was a low need to compete and improve quality because of secured export to CMEA countries.

Since the communist regime fell in 1989 huge changes has occurred. The Czech Republic, one of the two successor states of former Czechoslovakia, had to start from the beginning again. (BBC, 2013)

The economic transformation from central planned economy to market economy was conducted in 1990s. In the same time European Community has established economic relations with the former communist countries and bilateral effort to enter the EU has started. (Evropska komise, 2012, a)

In 1993 Copenhagen criteria about joining the EU were formulated. In 1996 Czech Republic has applied for an entry. In 1997 Czech Republic became a candidate country. (Zenkner, 2013) An accession negotiation between the Czech Republic and the EU has started in 1998. (Evropska komise, 2012, a) During the process European commission has monitored meeting of the accession criteria. (Zenkner, 2013) Finally Czech Republic became one of the ten new European Union members in 2004. (Evropska komise, 2012, a)

2.42 Czech Republic within EU

In the access referendum 77.33 per cent of Czech citizens have voted to join the EU. (Zenkner, 2013) Despite of its initial popularity, EU has not got such a good position in the eyes of Czechs any more. (Tucek, 2013)

In the next paragraphs there are discussed some of the most important issues EU brought or would like to introduce to the Czech Republic. There are discussed benefits and negatives of these issues and possible advantages and disadvantages of proposals EU would like to introduce. Firstly there are briefly discussed pros and cons of adopting Euro. Secondly there is described Czech attitude towards the banking union.

2.421 Czech Republic and Euro

Initially a plan of the Czech Republic was to join Euro area in 2009 or 2010. The term was changed then because of the Euro area crisis and also problems with meeting of Maastricht criteria caused by recession. Actual Czech strategy about adopting Euro does not set any concrete date. Czech government has announced Czech Republic is going to wait until meaningfulness and sustainability of Euro project is proven. (CNB, 2013)

In the Czech Republic, as like in other European countries there are voices pointing out benefits and also disadvantages of the common currency. As the biggest advantage is seen improving of exchange rate stability and better conditions for companies. The most important

handicap is probably the loss of independent monetary policy. (Pikora and Sichtarova, 2003) All the pros and cons are basically similar in the Czech and British case. Sixty per cent of British export goes to the European common market. (Howard, 2010) In the case of the Czech export it is even 80 per cent. (Financninoviny.cz, 2012) From this perspective, Czech companies would gain more by adopting Euro.

According Pavel Kohout, a member of Czech National Economic Council of the Government, to join Eurozone would be disadvantage for Czech economy because Czech Republic needs floating exchange rate. (Holanova, 2012)

One of the biggest critics of the Euro is Vaclav Klaus, economist and former Czech President, who contends Euro is mainly political project and thus all its benefits are revalued and all its disadvantages are underestimated. As the biggest problem Klaus sees heterogeneity and different economic maturity of particular member states. In other words he says Euro area is not an optimal currency area. (Klaus, 1997) He predicts a currency area that is not the optimum one is very costly and cannot survive for long time. Thus in his opinion weak states should be given a chance to leave the Euro area. (CTK and iDNES.cz, 2012)

The fact is Czech Republic has no exception and it will have to join Euro area in the future. But currently there is not enough political will and also economic performance is not good enough to be able to meet criteria required.

2.422 Czech Republic and banking union

Hence other European topics seem to be more important in these days for instance participation in European banking Union. Czech Republic and Great Britain are two countries which are the most sceptical in recent European proposals not only banking but also fiscal ones. They try the most to avoid the need to participate in them.

Banking Union should bring direct supervision of the banks of Euro area by ECB. (Evropska komise, 2012, b) It should moreover solve problems of weakened states and weakened banks. As Czech economist Jan Machacek writes banks are weakened because states owe them money and states are weakened because they have to rescue important banks. Therefore there is not enough space for encouraging economy. Banking union and Common deposit insurance should help to solve this problem. Jiri Caslavka, an analyst, explains banking union should

enable European Stability Mechanism (ESM) to lend money directly to banks not vicariously through states as before. (Machacek, 2013)

The consequences resulting from the Czech non participation in so called banking union are discussed below.

Machacek thinks about reasons why is better for Czechs not to participate in the Banking union. Firstly Czech Republic is not a member of the Euro area. Secondly Czech banks are currently quite strong and healthy. Kohout claims banking union is only a political aim. In his opinion banks have already started to solve the problems on their own and hence no political action is needed.

On the other hand Outrata and Kudrna assert it would be more beneficial for the Czech Republic to join banking union in order to strengthen its position and influence within the EU. Caslavka points out 95 per cent of Czech banks belong to parent banks from EU countries. Hence he declares that there are only two possibilities what Czech Republic may do. It can join the Banking union and co - creates the rules or it may nationalizes the banks. He comments: *“The situation when banks are mainly multinational and most of the rules are national is unsustainable in a long term.”* (Machacek, 2013)

Meanwhile other steps to the full economic, monetary, budgetary and political integration have been proposed. These steps will be discussed in the next months. (Evropska komise, 2012, b) The Czech problem is absence of any strategy which should define Czech interest within the EU. Hence Czech Republic does not know which direction should it follow and therefore it moves nowhere. The problem is EU is meanwhile changing and thus Czech Republic loses its influence. (Machacek, 2013)

3 Methodology

Positions of Great Britain and the Czech Republic within the EU are very complicated. It is caused mainly because the European Union is a political as like as an economic project. An economics is a complex science influenced by many features and thus its model assumptions might be incorrect. Hence there are opinions which support the EU integration in every member state and there are also voices against it. The two groups are fighting each other but actually no one knows which way is the better one.

This chapter describes the collection of primary data which should help to determine if the hypotheses mentioned below will be verified. Firstly the objectives and hypotheses are determined. Secondly there are described research strategies and methods. The most appropriate ones are chosen. Thirdly the design of questionnaire is described. Next there is mentioned what is the population and sample of the research. It is followed by description of distribution of the questionnaires. Further developing and testing of pilot study is mentioned. Next reliability, validity, practicality and ethical issues are discussed. In conclusion there are mentioned some limitations of this research.

3.1 Objectives and hypotheses

There are three objectives to this study:

The first objective of this research is to find out how satisfied British and Czech citizens are with the European Union. What they appreciate or on the other hand what they disrelish on the EU.

The second objective is to detect if British and Czech citizens want to continue in deeper integration or if they prefer to maintain the status quo.

Third objective is to determine what is British and Czech citizens attitude towards the common currency Euro.

Hypotheses are also stated:

The first one is:

- People with lower education tend to support governmental opinions about the EU and thus they are more anti European.

According British Prime Minister David Cameron the most crucial aspect of European integration was the launching of Common market project. Thus second hypothesis is following:

- British citizens appreciate the common market as the biggest benefit EU brings them.

One of the biggest problems Czech Republic had during the Communist regime was that its economy was closed towards the rest of the world. Hence the third hypothesis is this:

- Czech citizens appreciate the easier travelling and a possibility of working in other countries as the biggest benefits EU brings them.

Governments of the both countries are opposed to further deeper integration. In democratic countries it can be assumed that governments represent opinions of their voters and therefore other hypothesis is:

- Czech as like as British citizens wish to maintain the status quo not to deep the integration.

Despite of the Euro area crisis some economists still see many benefits of the Euro currency. On the other hand there are also many disadvantages strengthened by the crisis. Yet there is a consensus that to maintain Euro is crucial. Taking all this into account the last hypothesis is:

- Citizens want the Euro to be maintained but they do not want to join the Euro area for now.

3. 1 Research strategy

Research strategy is a plan how to achieve the objectives which were set up. There are plenty of strategies which might be used. The strategies that fit to the low budget, small scale of respondents and relatively short time of data collection are mentioned in the text bellow. These different strategies are Action Research, Case studies, Ethnography, Experiments, Grounded theories, Phenomenology, Surveys and Mixed Methods. (Denscombe, 2010)

The chosen strategy for this research is Surveys because they were the most feasible and suitable. Surveys are convenient when we are looking for data about relatively uncomplicated topics, people's attitudes and opinions. It enables us to ask more people. The elimination of this strategy is that it does not go much into depth. (Denscombe, 2010)

3.2 Research Method

"Research methods are the tools for data collection." (Denscombe, 2010, p. 4) In different words, research method is an equipment which allows us to collect data. The methods belonging among the Surveys strategy are questionnaires, interviews, observations and documents. (Denscombe, 2010)

Self – administered questionnaires were chosen as the method used in this research. They provide relatively easy and quick way of data collection. The responses are standardised. It means the evaluation is usually more objective. (Milne, 1999) It is useful to choose questionnaires when it is desirable to make generalisations about a larger population. In this research we are interested in opinions of whole Czech and British citizens thus it is appropriate.

There are also some disadvantages of this method of data collection. The most significant one is that responses cannot go much into depth. (Milne, 1999) The quality of a questionnaire depends on questions which were set up. Thus people cannot express their own opinions properly in case the questions are closed. This problem was solved by enable people to express their ideas in an extra answer that was added to some questions.

There are several possibilities how to collect data using this method. Questionnaires might be managed online, by post, by telephone or by delivery and collection. Combination of two methods was eventually chosen. Some of the questionnaires were sent by emails some were distributed on the streets.

In spite of using social media would be easier. Emails were used to ensure people of all ages will have the same opportunity to complete the research. Older people with no Internet connection were asked mainly on the streets.

3.3 Design of questionnaire

In the beginning of the questionnaire there is explained what is the purpose of the research and there is also a short introduction. It is followed by questions about sex, age and education. Further there are 8 closed questions in this questionnaire. But there is also given a possibility to express own opinions in three of them.

According type of questions there are two Yes/No questions, three category questions, one list question and two scale questions.

Gender: There might be significant differences in answers of males and females.

Age: There are four age groups. Because opinions may differ according the age. The first group is 18-25. Second one is 26-45. Third one is 46-65 and the last one is 66 and more.

Education: There are five choices which might be selected to express the achieved level of education. The choices are Primary, Secondary, College, University and the last one is “Currently student at the University”. This option was added because it is probable that University students will have more information and will be better informed about the EU than other people that may have the same level of education completed.

Question 1 is Yes/No question which should find out how interested the respondent is in the EU issues. It is probable that more educated people will be more informed and more interested and thus less dependent on the governmental propaganda. This assumption is connected with the hypothesis number one.

Questions 2, 3 and 4 are category questions where only one answer is possible. Question number two is about European integration and there are 5 closed answers. Question three is about Euro currency and four closed answers are available. In question number 4 the respondent should express his or her opinion about the future of his or her country within the EU. There are three closed answers and one open answer.

Questions number two and four examine citizens opinions about the European integration and thus they are looking for an answer to the hypothesis number four that Czech as like as British citizens wish to maintain the status quo.

Question 5 is about how should be the country more involved in the EU. It is answered only in a case that respondent has chosen third answer in Question number four. This answer was that his or her country should be more involved in the EU than it is now. Question five is a list

question and more options are possible to choose. Respondent should choose all choices he or she agrees with. There are 5 closed choices and one open one. There is also a short explanation of context added to this question.

One of the possibilities how to make state to be more involved in the EU is to join Euro area hence it is one of the options. The rest of information related to the fifth hypothesis should be gained from question number three.

Questions 6 and 7 are scale questions. Question 6 is focused on the problems of the EU. Respondents should evaluate how serious these problems are. The scale has three options and 1 means very serious problem, 2 means problem that is not so serious and 3 implies that according the respondent EU has no problems with that topic.

Question 7 is evaluating benefits of the EU. There are also three options on the scale and 1 indicates very important benefit, 2 means benefit that is not so important and 3 express that EU has no benefits from the particular choices. These questions should bring answers to hypotheses number two and three.

Question 8 is Yes/No question. There are two sub-questions. First one is if the state would be better off without the EU and the second one is if the state needs to increase its influence within the EU.

Both Questionnaires English and also the Czech one can be found in Annex A.

3.4 Population and the sampling

The research has two parts. The first one is focused on citizens of the Great Britain. The second one is focused on the citizens of the Czech Republic. It means the population is understood as the whole population of these two countries except people who are under 18 years of age.

According the 2011 Census there are 63.2 million inhabitants in the UK. Males constitute 49 per cent of the population, females 51 per cent. There are 17.6 per cent of people younger than 15. (Taylor, 2012) In the Czech Republic there are 10.5 million inhabitants in 2012. (Czech Statistical Office, 2013) The proportion of males and females is the same as in the Great Britain it means 49 per cent of the population are males, 51 per cent are females. In the

Czech Republic there are 14.2 per cent of people who are younger than 15 years old. (Hajduch, 2010)

The opinions about the EU may vary also according the level of education and also according from which part of country people come from. In the UK 53 million people come from England, 5.3 million from Scotland, 3.1 million from Wales and 1.8 million from the Northern Ireland. (Taylor, 2012) Their attitude towards the EU may be different according that. In the Czech Republic the differences should not be so significant because Czech Republic is ethnically homogenous society. It was not possible to take these differences into account because of time and budget limitations of the research which are mentioned in a sub chapter 3.8 Limitations of the research.

Sampling is a way how to reduce costs of collecting data. There is no need to ask everyone in the population. Only a sample of people is chosen to represent the whole population. There are two types of samples Representative and Exploratory ones. The representative sample is usually used for large - scale researches and all relevant factors are taken into account. In this case it would be mainly ethnicity and education level. These factors occurring in the sample match the characteristics of the whole population. Exploratory samples are used for smaller researches. And they do not take into account all relevant factors. (Denscombe, 2010)

There are two different approaches to the selection of samples. Researcher may use probability or non – probability sample. A probability approach was used in this research. It is supposed that according theory of Normal distribution a random sample is the most representative one. (Denscombe, 2010)

3.5 Distribution of Questionnaire

In the Czech Republic 50 and 50 questionnaires were firstly sent to staff of two different companies whose email addresses were available. Twenty nine responses of males and females in the ages from 26 to 65 were obtained. Secondly questionnaires were sent to 30 young people and 11 filled questionnaires were received. Eight more questionnaires were filled by people who are 66 years old or older on the streets. Twenty people were asked to fill the questionnaire on the streets. As a result 48 responses were obtained and the response rate was 32 per cent.

In the UK 50 questionnaires were distributed online and 16 responses were received and 100 questionnaires were distributed on the streets. Only 22 citizens were willing to respond. As a result 38 filled questionnaires were gained and the response rate was 25 per cent.

3.6 Pilot Study

Before distribution to final respondents a questionnaire was tested on family members and friends to be sure questions are clear and easy to understand. Questionnaire was also discussed with a tutor who was supervising this dissertation. Consequently some technical terms were simplified or explained directly in the questionnaire. One irrelevant question was deleted. There were also few more possible answers added.

3.7 Reliability, Validity, Practicality and Ethical issues

Reliability refers to the research consistency. When the research is reliable it means results should be the same when the research is repeated. The results should be the same also during the time and when two or more different people evaluate them. (Golafshani, 2003) In this case the research is focused on citizen's attitudes towards the EU. These attitudes and ideas are very fluctuating. They depend on economical situation, public presentation of political and governmental opinions. They also depend on current events within the EU and on many other issues. Therefore the results of the research would probably differ if it was repeated. The other point has to be taken into account. It is that the tested sample is relatively small and thus the results may come out different also during the same time.

Validity of a research determines if the results are really truthful and if the research really measures what was intended to be measured. (Golafshani, 2003) In other words people should understand the questions and there should be no misleading questions. The selected method of research should be appropriate. The accuracy should be ensured by explanation how should be each question answered. There is also added a short explanation of context related to one question.

Practicality of this research is also an important issue. The research was limited by insufficient financial capacity and lack of time. Without these two significant limitations it

would be possible to include more participants and get more reliable and also more valid results.

To follow ethical norms and principles is crucial. It helps to build trust and there is also higher willingness to participate in a research which heeds these principles. (Resnik, 2011) The participation in the research was voluntary and anonymous. The confidentiality of collected data was guaranteed. The respondents were not pushed into answering questions. They were informed what the purpose of the research was. They were assured that the data was not passed to any third parties and that their responses remained anonymous. An Ethics form can be found in Annex B.

3.8 Limitations of the research

As indicated above the research has some limitations that should be taken into account. Firstly, the sample of 48 and 38 people from each country is relatively small and thus assumptions of theory of Normal distribution may not occur. Moreover participation was voluntary. Hence researcher had almost no chance to influence who will be willing to fill the questionnaire and thus there could be more answers from one group of respondents than from others. Researcher had relatively low power to influence how many people of a particular age group or education level will answer. Therefore the results may not be as representative as theory supposes.

Secondly, because of lack of time and finance the research took a place only in one area in the Czech Republic and in one area in the UK. It is possible that results would be different if the research took place in other locations. Therefore results might not be generalised to the whole population of these two countries.

Thirdly, researcher was not present during the online research and thus there is a possibility that some questions could be misunderstood.

A limitation of quantitative research is also that it does not explain what the reasons were why people have answered the questions as they have.

4 Results

The aim of this study is to find out what Czech and British citizens think about the EU and how satisfied are they in the EU. The main objectives of this research are:

- To find out how satisfied British and Czech citizens are with the European Union. What they appreciate and on the other hand what they dislike about the EU.
- To detect if British and Czech citizens want to continue in deeper integration or if they prefer to maintain the status quo.
- To determine what attitude British and Czech citizens have towards the common currency Euro.

Research method, design of the questionnaire, sample and getting the responses were described in the previous chapter. In this chapter the results of the research are presented. Firstly profiles of respondents are described and then results of particular hypotheses are presented.

4.1 Profile of respondents

The responses of participants are not entirely comparable because sample of both countries differ. In this chapter composition of the two different samples is shown.

4.1.1 UK results

From the 150 distributed questionnaires 38 were filled. There were 22 males who have responded and 16 females. It is visible in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Gender of respondents (%) in UK

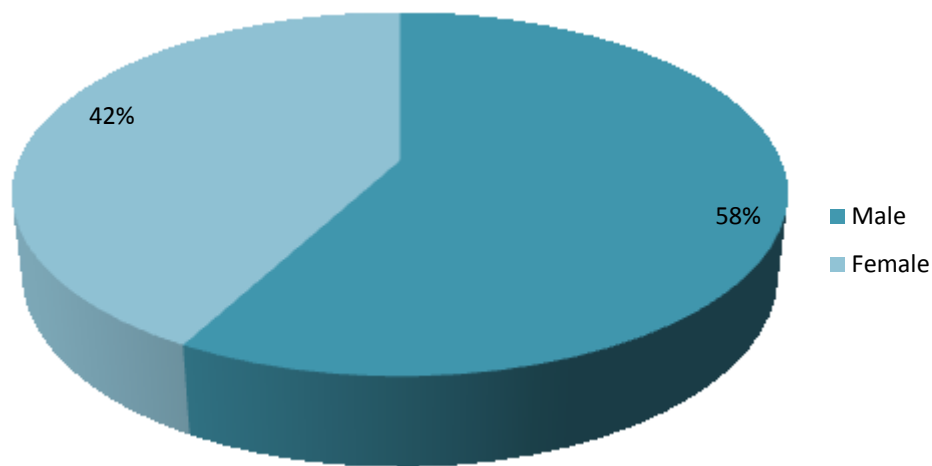
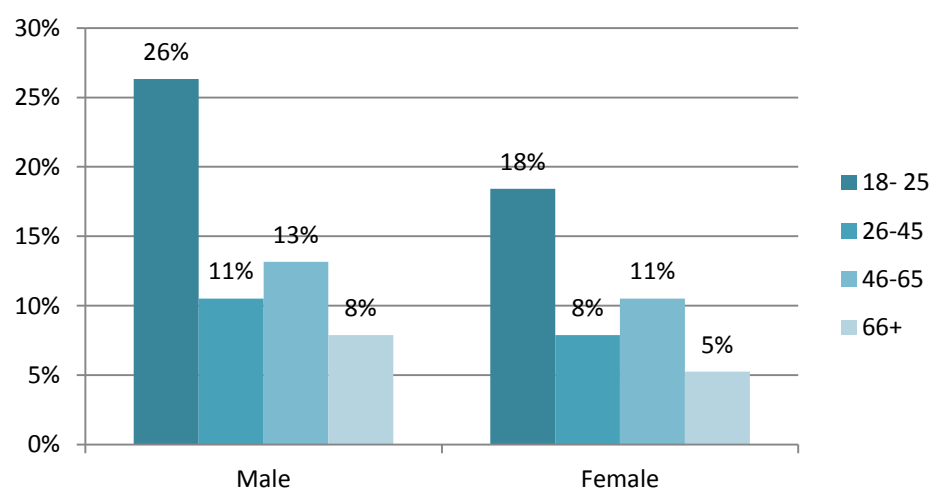
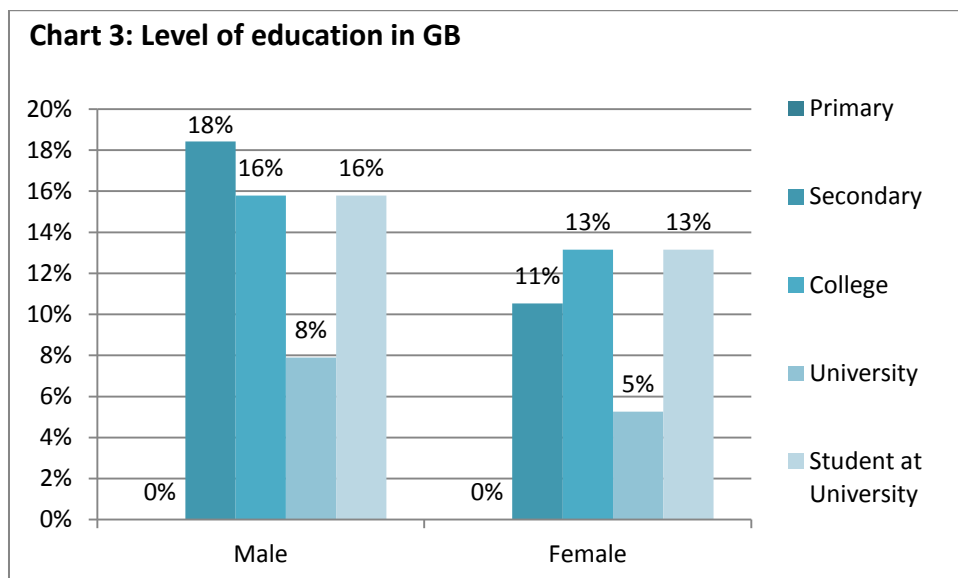


Chart 2 shows age structure of respondents who have participated in the research. The largest proportion of respondents belongs to the age group between 18 and 25 years. In total it is 44 per cent of all respondents. The second highest proportion is 24 per cent which represents age group between 46 and 65. Nineteen per cent of respondents are between 26 and 45 and only 13 per cent are older than 66. This age structure is not entirely representative because it does not reflect the actual population structure in Great Britain.

Chart 2: Age structure of British respondents



The level of education of the respondents is presented in Chart 3. The most respondents have secondary education, college or they are currently students at Universities in all three cases it is 29 per cent. Thirteen per cent of respondents have university degree.



4.12 Czech results

From 150 questionnaires 48 were filled. Males are represented among the respondents from 52 per cent and the rest 48 per cent are females. Results are shown graphically in Chart 4.

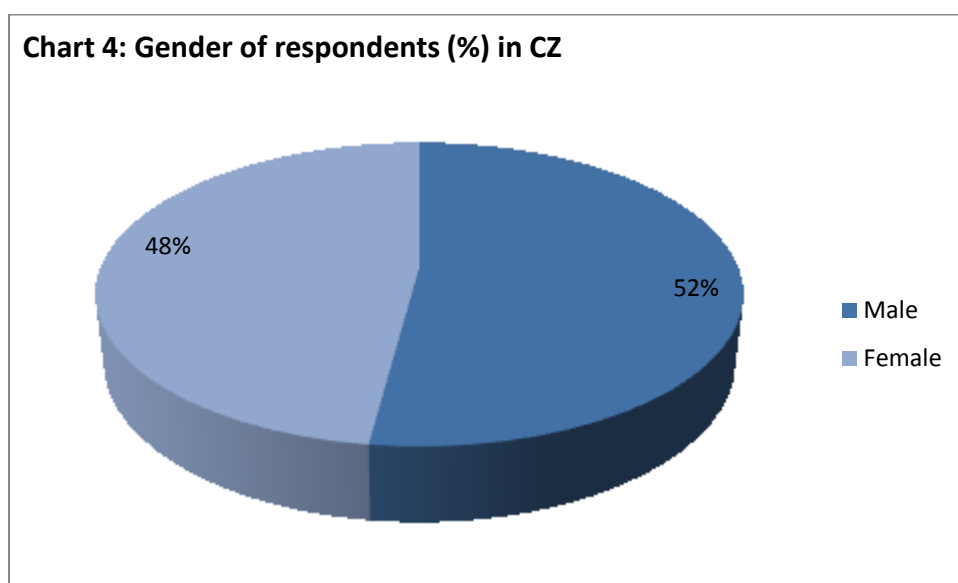
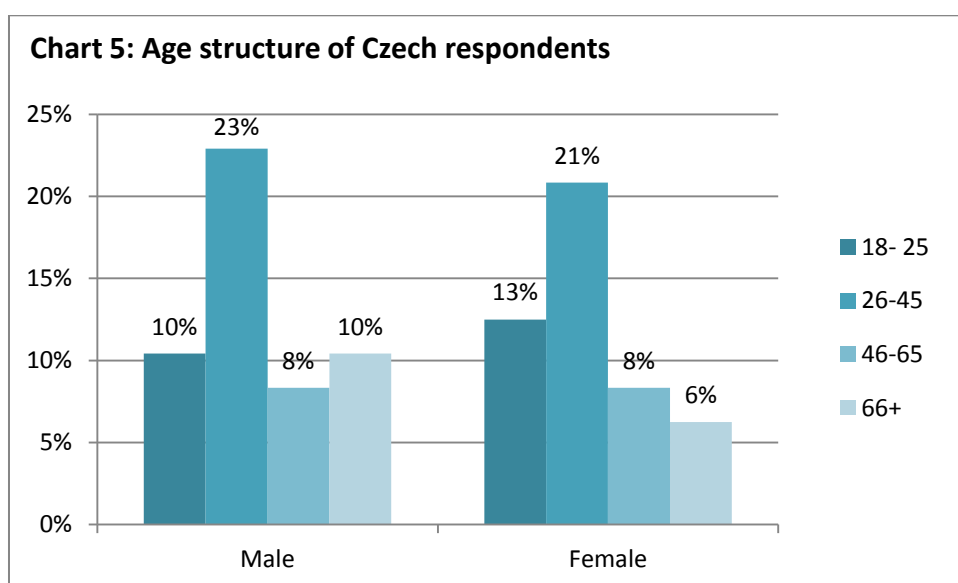
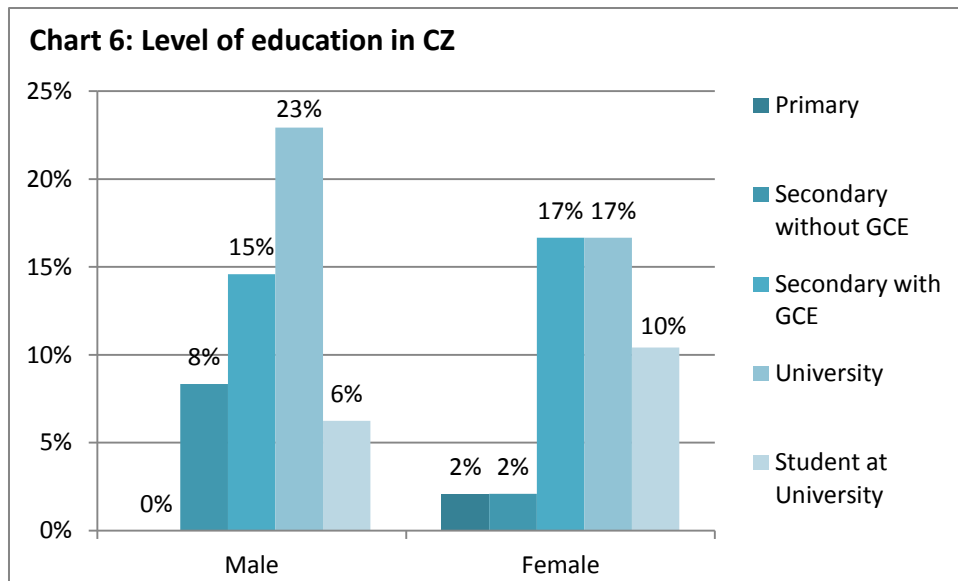


Chart 5 presents age structure of Czech respondents. The highest proportion of respondents (44%) belongs to age group between 26 and 45. The second largest group (23%) is from 18 to 25 years old. The last two groups “46 – 65” and “66 and more” account both for 16 per cent. Similarly as the British age structure of respondents even this age structure is not entirely representative because it does not reflect the actual population structure in the Czech Republic. Yet, one could say it is more representative than in the British case because in the British case the biggest part of the sample was made by respondents from the “18- 25 years old” which is the smallest part of the population.



Level of education of the Czech respondents is shown in Chart 6. Forty per cent of the Czech respondents have University degree. The second biggest proportion (32%) creates people with secondary education finished by GCE. Sixteen per cent of respondents are currently university students and ten per cent has secondary education without GCE. Only two per cent of respondents have primary education as the highest finished education level.



4.2 Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis is focused on relation between the citizen's highest level of education and their "relationship" with the EU. The assumption is that people with lower education will tend to support governmental opinions about the EU and thus they will be more anti European.

To verify or refute the hypothesis four questions are taken into account. The first one is about education level achieved by respondents. Other questions are if respondents believe they have enough information about the EU and if they are interested in EU issues. The third question is if they opine that GB would be better off without the EU. And the last one is if they think European integration should continue.

To verify this hypothesis a simple matrix is used. Respondents are divided according the education level they filled in. For the purposes of this study British citizens with primary education, secondary education and college degree are consider as people with "lower education" and citizens with university degree or university students are consider as participants with "higher education". Czech citizens with primary education, secondary without GCE and secondary education with GCE are classified as citizens with "lower education" and citizens with university degree or citizens who are currently studying at university are classified as citizens with "higher education" in this study.

4.21 Great Britain

British results can be seen in Table 1. Sixty per cent of people with higher education and only thirty per cent of citizens with lower education say they have enough information about the European Union.

Even greater difference can be seen in question if are people interested in the EU issues. Ninety four per cent of citizens with higher education claim they are interested. Between people with lower education it is only 50 per cent.

Table 1 Great Britain	University or University student		Lower level of education	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Enough information	60%	40%	30%	70%
Interested in EU issues	94%	6%	50%	50%
Better without EU	6%	94%	43%	57%
GB should continue in integration now or in future	31%	69%	32%	68%

Majority of people with higher education (94%) is convinced that GB needs European Union and that it is beneficial for Great Britain to be a member state. Only fifty seven per cent of people with lower education share this opinion.

British citizens think Great Britain should not continue in integration in future. There are no significant differences according the achieved level of education in answering this question.

4.22 Czech Republic

In Table 2 we can see that majority of Czech citizens (almost 90 per cent) believe European Union is beneficial for their country. There is no significant difference between respondents with lower and higher education in this case.

Table 2 Czech Republic	University or University student		Lower level of education	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Enough information	65%	35%	43%	57%
Interested in EU issues	69%	31%	67%	33%
Better without EU	11%	89%	14%	86%
CZ should continue in integration now or in future	44%	56%	33%	67%

Approximately 70 per cent of Czech citizens are interested in current affairs in the EU. There is also no significant difference according the level of education.

On the other hand question if respondents think they have enough information about the EU shows more noticeable differences. Only 43 per cent of citizens with lower education feel they have enough information about the European Union. While 65 per cent of citizens with higher education believe they know about the EU enough.

There is also a slight difference in opinion about some further integration. Czech citizens are generally convinced no further integration is needed. This opinion share 67 per cent of people with lower level of education and 56 per cent of citizens with higher education.

4.3 Hypothesis 2

Second hypothesis assumes British citizens appreciate the common market as the biggest benefit EU brings them.

When we look at the responses recorded in Table 3 we can see that British citizens marked Peace, Common market and easier travelling as the biggest advantages the EU brings them. Securing peace is seen as very important benefit of the EU by 66 per cent of respondents. Common market is considered as very important benefit by 63 per cent of people and possibility of easier travelling by 61 per cent.

Table 3 Benefits according British citizens	Important benefit	Not so important	No benefits
Common market	63%	32%	5%
Peace	66%	21%	13%
Easier to work abroad	53%	34%	13%
Easier to live abroad	50%	32%	18%
Easier travelling	61%	24%	16%
Easier trade	46%	43%	11%
EU funds	29%	53%	18%
Political influence	37%	58%	5%

Approximately 50 per cent of respondents see bigger possibility of working abroad, living abroad and easier trade with Euro currency as very important benefits ensured by European Union.

On the other hand opportunity to use money from the EU funds and bigger political influence of the European Union are perceived as benefits which are not so important.

Table 4 Benefits according British citizens	Beneficial	No benefits
Common market	95%	5%
Peace	87%	13%
Easier to work abroad	87%	13%
Easier to live abroad	82%	18%
Easier travelling	84%	16%
Easier trade	89%	11%
EU funds	82%	18%
Political influence	95%	5%

Table 4 presents the same data from a different angle. It shows better how many respondents take particular achievements of the European Union as benefits and how many of them believe they do not bring any benefits.

The results are slightly different. Majority of people (95%) consider common market and increased political influence as benefits EU gives us. Only 5 per cent insist that it does not provide any benefit.

Easier trade with the common currency is also seen as benefit by 89 per cent of British citizens.

4.4 Hypothesis 3

Third hypothesis is concerned with whether Czech citizens appreciate the easier travelling and a possibility of working in other countries as the biggest benefits EU brings them.

Table 5 Benefits according Czech citizens	Important benefit	Not so important	No benefits
Common market	79%	15%	6%
Peace	75%	10%	15%
Easier to work abroad	81%	19%	0%
Easier to live abroad	69%	29%	2%
Easier travelling	79%	19%	2%
Easier trade	41%	52%	7%
EU funds	52%	38%	10%
Political influence	48%	38%	15%

In Table 5 we can see that Czech respondents consider bigger possibility to work abroad, easier travelling and common market as the biggest benefits the EU brings them. Eighty one per cent of respondents see easier working abroad as very important benefit. Common market and easier travelling are seen as important benefits from 79 per cent.

Other important benefits according Czech citizens are peace (75%) and bigger possibility to live abroad (69%).

Money from EU funds and bigger political influence and power are perceived as important benefits by approximately half of respondents. On the other hand easier trade is seen as a benefit that is not so important.

Table 6 Benefits according Czech citizens	Beneficial	No benefits
Common market	94%	6%
Peace	85%	15%
Easier to work abroad	100%	0%
Easier to live abroad	98%	2%
Easier travelling	98%	2%
Easier trade	93%	7%
EU funds	90%	10%
Political influence	85%	15%

Table 6 illustrates better how many citizens take particular achievements of the EU as beneficial and how many of the citizens think they do not bring any benefits. We can see that increased opportunity to work and live abroad and also easier travelling are seen as benefits by absolute majority of Czech respondents. Common market and easier trade are seen also as clear benefits.

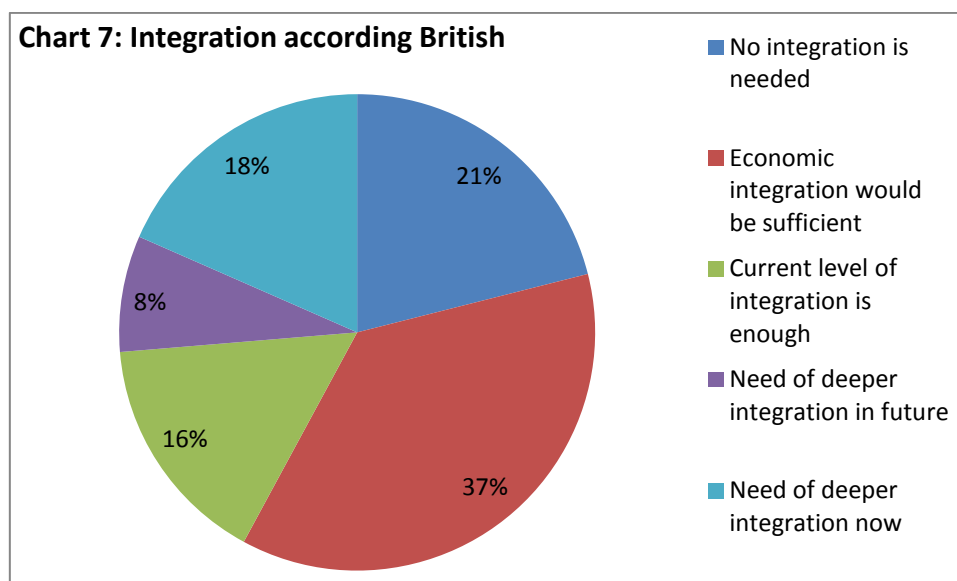
4.5 Hypothesis 4

Next hypothesis is that British citizens wish to maintain the status quo not to continue in deeper the integration. Questions two and four of the questionnaire are connected with this assumption.

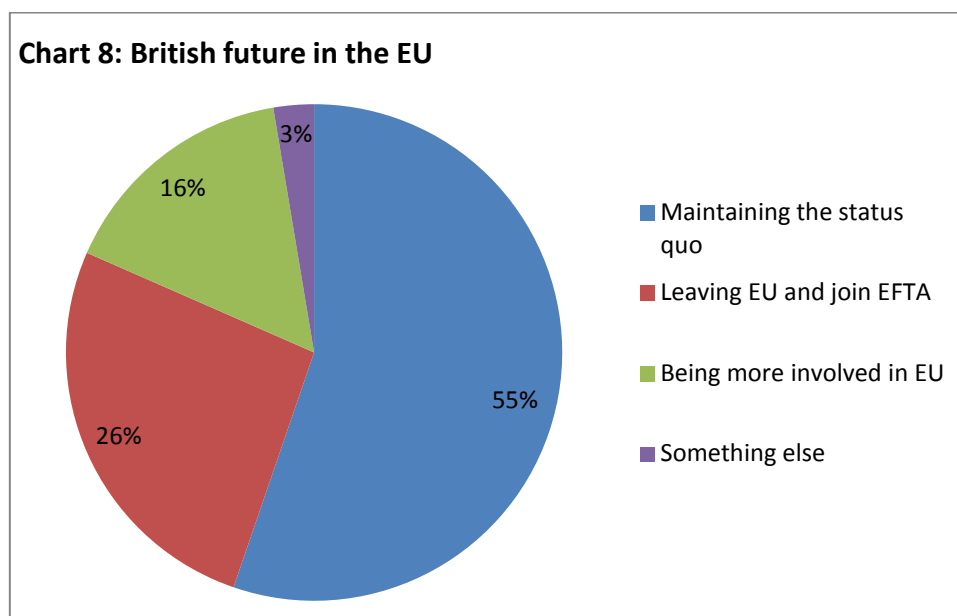
There are five possible answers in question number two. Three of them are against further integration. The other two answers allow further integration.

4.51 Great Britain

Chart number 7 shows that 74 per cent of respondents do not want any deeper integration. The remaining 26 per cent of citizens want Great Britain to continue in the integration process of the European Union according the research.



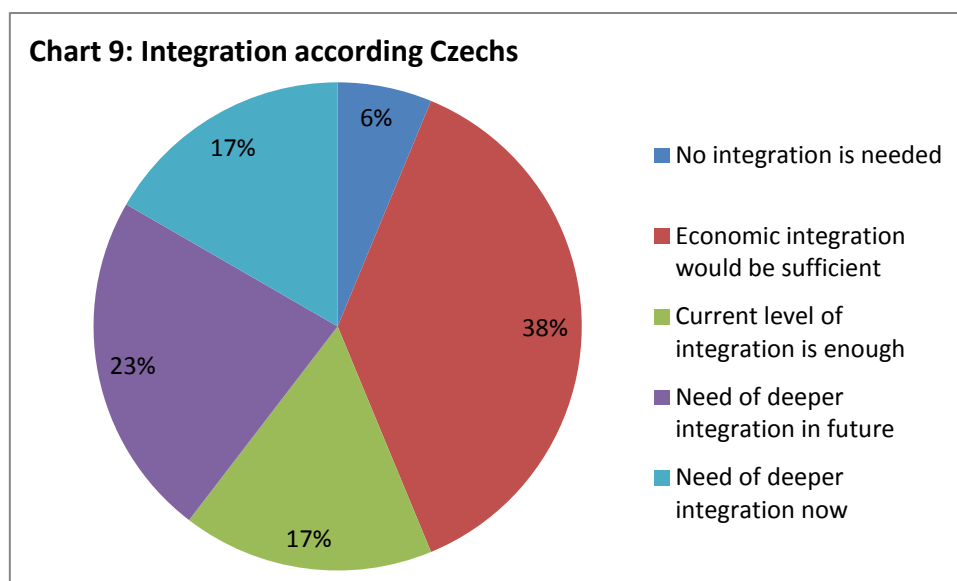
Question four concerns the future of Great Britain in the EU. There were three closed options and one open answer. In Chart 8 can be seen that the biggest proportion (55%) of respondents want Great Britain to stay as a part of the EU on condition that GB will not engage in deeper integration.



Twenty six per cent of respondents think it would be better for Great Britain to leave the EU and join European Free Trade Area again. Only 16 per cent of respondents suppose Great Britain should be more involved in the European Union. Three per cent of respondents, in other words one citizen, choose answer something else. The response was clarified that GB should stay in the EU but have greater say in domestic affairs.

4.52 Czech Republic

Hypothesis number four supposes that Czech citizens wish to maintain the status quo and they do not want to continue in further integration.



As can be seen from the Chart 9 only 40 per cent of Czech citizens want to continue in European integration. Slightly more than half of them believe the integration steps should be stopped for now but they should continue in the future. Approximately 42 per cent of them assume integration should continue right now.

From the rest 60 per cent of respondents 28 per cent affirms the level of integration is sufficient and no further integration is needed. And 72 per cent of them believe EU should be integrated less than it is now.

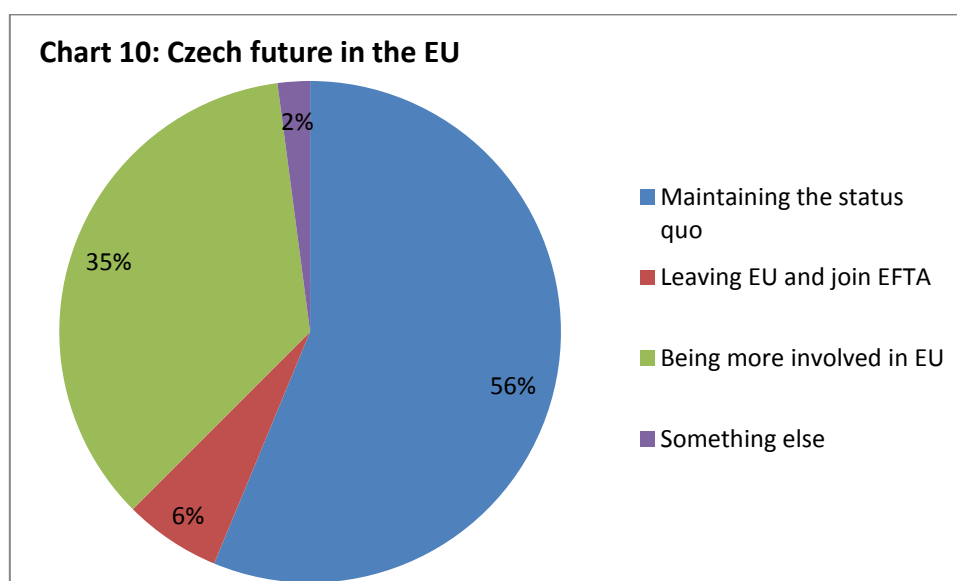


Chart 10 shows how Czech citizens see the future of their country within the EU. Two responses occur very often. Prospect that the status quo should be maintained is taken by 56 per cent of respondents. On the other hand 35 per cent of respondents believe Czech Republic should be more involved in the EU.

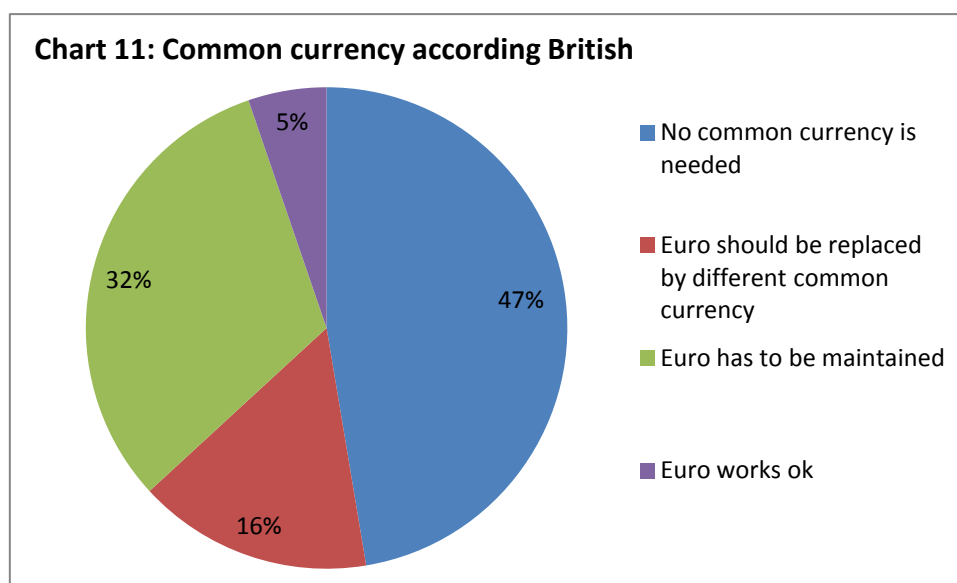
4.6 Hypothesis 5

Hypothesis number five is concerned with Euro and the common currency of the European Union. The hypothesis is that citizens want the Euro to be maintained but they do not want to join the Euro area for now.

There are two questions, questions three and five of the questionnaire, connected with this hypothesis.

4.61 Great Britain

As we can see in Chart 11 the biggest proportion of respondents (47%) see Euro as redundant tool that is not needed in the EU. The second biggest part of respondents (32%) think Euro currency is important and has to be maintained. Sixteen per cent of citizens believe common currency is useful tool but they do not believe Euro is a good project which can survive. Five per cent of people think Euro works reliably and no further actions are needed.



In other words, 53 per cent of respondents assume common currency is needed in the European Union and 47 per cent propound opposite view.

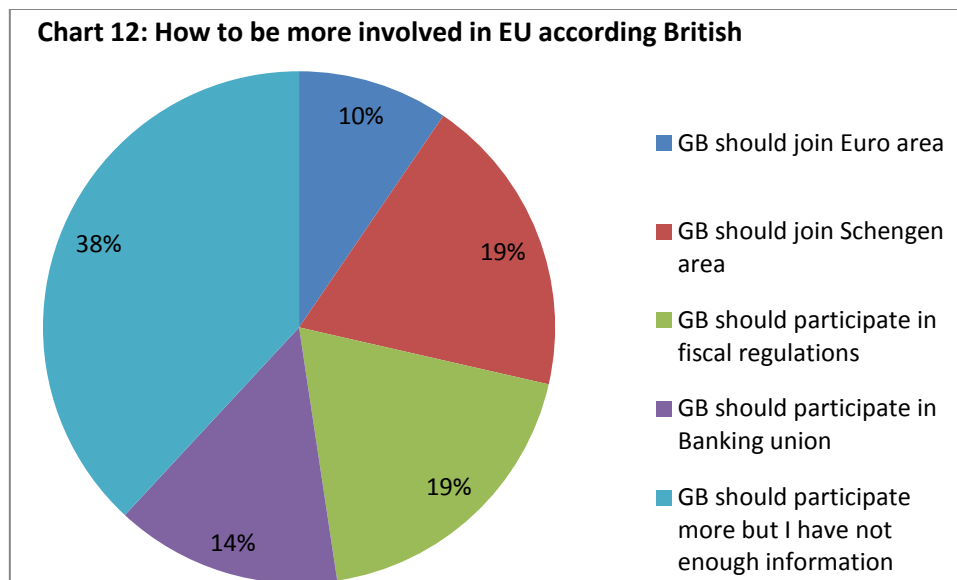


Chart 12 shows responses to question how Great Britain should be more involved in the European Union. Participants should have answered this question only if they wish GB to be more involved in the EU affairs.

Only 10 per cent of respondents who concur with deeper integration (it was 26 per cent of all respondents) think Great Britain should join the Euro area.

4.62 Czech Republic

In Chart 13 can be seen that 65 per cent of Czech citizens concur common currency is a useful tool. The rest 35 per cent believe no common currency is needed in the EU.

The biggest part (51%) of people who consider the common currency as necessary think Euro is not sustainable project and it should be cancelled and replaced by some other common currency. Some 40 per cent believe Euro has to be maintained and all necessary actions have to be done. The rest of respondents assume Euro works well.

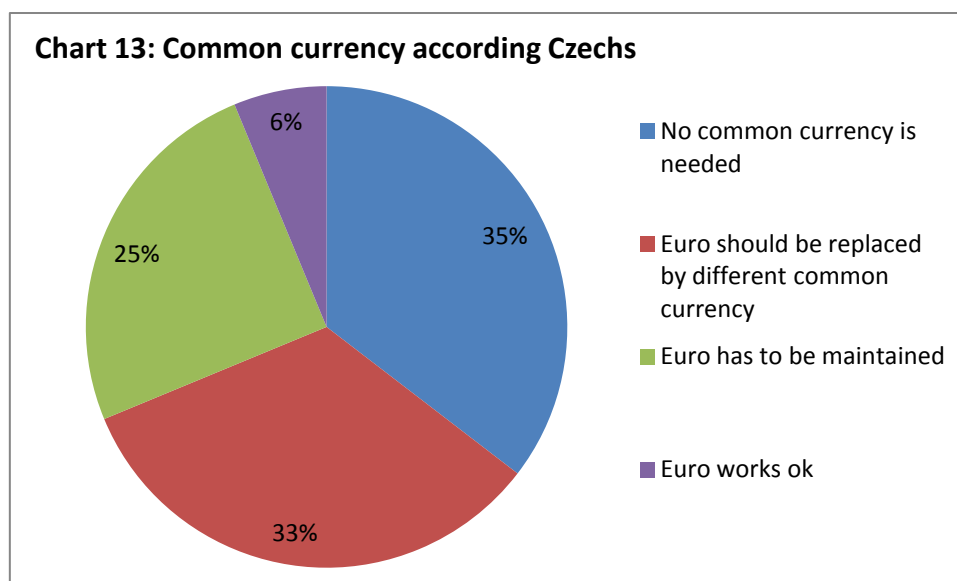
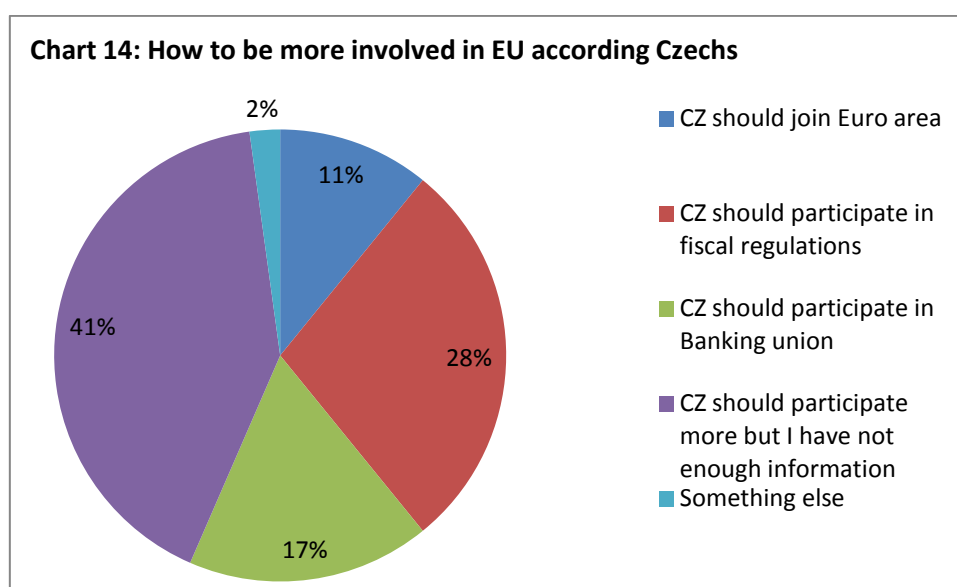


Chart 14 shows answers of respondents who believe Czech Republic has to be more involved in the EU. The biggest part of respondents (41%) admits they have not enough information to decide what might be the best way to be involved more. Relatively popular would be participation in fiscal regulations (28%) and participation in the banking union (17%).



To become member of Euro area is not seen as such a good idea. Only 11 per cent of respondents wish to join there.

Two per cent of respondents (one respondent) put forward an idea of bigger integration in different areas than economical. In his opinion EU should improve cooperation in defence, foreign policy and internal security.

4.7 Additional results

Another result that should not be overlooked is that 87% of Czech citizens and 81% of British concur that their country needs to increase its influence within the EU.

One of the objectives of this research is to find out how satisfied British and Czech citizens are with the European Union. To assess and process this topic there were two hypotheses about EU benefits the citizens appreciate the most. But to evaluate how satisfied citizens are with the EU we have to discuss also what citizens perceive as the biggest problems of the EU.

Table 7 Problems according British citizens	Serious problem	Not so serious	No problem
Too much bureaucracy	58%	42%	0%
Lack of democracy	35%	54%	11%
Lack of transparency	71%	24%	5%
Too big power of big states	35%	49%	16%
Too small power of big states	11%	46%	43%
Economical performance	54%	32%	14%
Inability to speak with one voice	37%	45%	18%
Problems with Euro	68%	21%	11%
Reduction of state sovereignty	24%	58%	18%
Unnecessary Brussels regulations	42%	47%	11%
Something else	-	-	-

In table 7 we can see the most serious problems of the EU according British respondents. As the biggest problem is seen lack of transparency (71%) and problems with Euro currency (68%). Excessive bureaucracy (58%) and bad economical performance (54%) are also seen as very problematic.

Table 8 Problems according Czech citizens	Serious problem	Not so serious	No problem
Too much bureaucracy	74%	26%	0%
Lack of democracy	40%	42%	18%
Lack of transparency	64%	24%	11%
Too big power of big states	46%	37%	17%
Too small power of big states	11%	20%	69%
Economical performance	38%	42%	20%
Inability to speak with one voice	31%	62%	7%
Problems with Euro	71%	24%	4%
Reduction of state sovereignty	56%	27%	18%
Unnecessary Brussels regulations	47%	47%	7%
Something else	7%	2%	0%

Czech citizens see Excessive bureaucracy (74%) and problems with the Euro (71%) as the most serious problems. Lack of transparency, reduction of state sovereignty and too big power of big states is also seen as very problematic by Czechs.

5 Discussion and Recommendations

In this chapter the results presented in the previous chapter are analysed and the three objectives are investigated. Moreover, accuracy of the five hypotheses is discussed. In the end there are some recommendations included.

Objective 1

First objective of the research is to find out how satisfied British and Czech citizens are with the European Union. What they appreciate in relation with the EU and what they disrelish about the EU. Hypotheses number two and three about the benefits of the EU are related to this topic. Moreover results presented in subchapter additional results are discussed here.

The results of research show that Czech citizens generally appreciate the benefits EU brings more than citizens of the Great Britain. In average 66% of Czech citizens and only 50% of citizens of UK see EU achievements as important benefits. In average 13% of British and only 7% of Czechs see no benefits in EU achievements. On the other hand Czechs are also more sceptical about EU problems. In average 48% of Czech citizens and 44% of British consider mentioned problems as very serious ones.

The hypothesis number 2 was verified. Majority of British consider Common market as beneficial and 66% of them see the Common market as very important benefit. British people also appreciate bigger political influence, easier trade and peace. It can be supposed that easier trade would be appreciated mainly among businesses and entrepreneurs because although 89% of citizens believe it is beneficial only slightly more than 50% of these respondents see easier trade as an important benefit.

Hypothesis number 3 was also verified. All respondents among Czech citizens consider bigger opportunity to work in other countries of the EU as beneficial. Majority of Czechs (98%) see also easier travelling as one of the biggest benefits EU brings them. Possibility of working abroad is seen as very important benefit by 81% of respondents and easier travelling by 79%. Bigger possibility to live abroad and the common market are also seen as big benefits by Czechs.

All Czech and also British participants share an opinion that bloated bureaucracy is one of the biggest problems EU has. Seventy four per cent of Czechs and 58% of British take it as very

serious problem. Majority (95%) of British citizens are worried about the lack of transparency. According Czechs (96%) problems with Euro are one of the most serious.

Objective 2

Second objective is to detect if British and Czech citizens want to continue in deeper integration or if they prefer to maintain the status quo.

Both, British and Czech governments seem to be sufficient with an economic integration. They look they do not consider that any further, mainly political integration is necessary. The common market and its correct function should be the main aim of the EU according to them. Single market is very important project but it is also very complex and complicated. The way of transforming that vision into reality is a long term goal and everything is connected with everything.

The question is if it is even possible to complete the single market without deeper integration and bigger political will. In this dissertation there is not enough space for discussion the problems connected with common market such as labour market regulations, inconsistent tax policy and slow liberalization in other areas. But according to the research we can determine what British and Czech citizens wish.

Hypotheses number one and four are connected with this topic. First hypothesis supposes that there are significant differences between people with lower and higher level of education in their view on the EU. It was supposed less educated people will more often agree with the Governments and thus they will be more “Euro sceptical”.

In both cases there were differences between more and less educated people in their opinions if they have enough information about the EU. Citizens who have achieved university degree or who are university students right now believe they have enough information in 60% in GB and in 65% in the Czech Republic. In the case of less educated citizens it is only 30% in GB and 43% in CZ who declare they have enough information.

In the Czech Republic both of groups are interested similarly in the EU issues. On the other hand in the Great Britain it is the domain of more educated people to be interested in EU issues. Thus it can be supposed it is quite problematic to find relevant and good quality information about the EU in the Czech Republic. Hence even if there are no significant

differences between how interested people are, less educated people are not content with how many information about the EU they have.

Meanwhile in the Czech Republic people (around 90%) believe the EU is important for them. There are differences according level of education in the Great Britain. More educated people do not doubt EU brings important benefits but almost half (43%) of less educated British believe UK would be better off without the EU.

On the other hand there is a consensus in both states the further integration should not continue. In this case there are no significant differences according the level of education of respondents.

We can see that first hypothesis cannot be verified. It can be applied for results in the Great Britain but Czech result does not differ a lot according the level of education.

If we consider hypothesis number four we can see Czechs are generally more open to integration and to the EU than British. Only 24% of British respondents and 40% of Czechs concede states of Europe need deeper integration now or in the future. Around 55% of British and also Czech people wish to maintain the status quo. Thus hypothesis four is verified.

We can also say that the difference is that relatively large proportion of Czech respondents (35%) feels Czech Republic should be more involved in the EU. In the Great Britain only 16% of participants share this opinion.

Objective 3

Objective number three is to determine what attitude British and Czech citizens have towards the common currency Euro.

It is clear that Euro bears advantages and also disadvantages and to make choice of adopting Euro depends on politicians mainly. But politicians are elected by citizens and thus their opinions are also taken into account. However, it is necessary to add Czech Republic and Great Britain have different position in this area. While the UK has granted an exception and thus it has no duty to join the Euro area, Czech Republic is obliged to adopt the Euro in the future. On the other hand everything may change and there is still some possibility that Great Britain could adopt Euro in the future or may be the Czech Republic may also get an exception. It everything depends on the politicians, hence the citizens.

Hypothesis number five is related to the third objective. The hypothesis is that citizens want the Euro to be maintained but they do not want to join the Euro area for now. This hypothesis was verified only in the Great Britain although almost 50% of respondents think no common currency is needed in the EU. In the Czech Republic 35% of participants share this opinion. The second biggest part of British respondents (32%) agrees that Euro has to be maintained. On the other hand Czechs do trust Euro currency less and 33% of them believe Euro should be replaced by some other common currency which will take into account differences in economical performance of the countries that participate in the project.

Only 16% of British citizens think this idea is the best solution. The reason why Czechs are such pessimistic about the Euro is probably prompted by opinions of former Czech president Vaclav Klaus who asserts Euro area is a project with many mistakes and its cancelling would not be such a disaster as is usually claimed.

When we take into account only responses of citizens who wish their countries to be more involved in the EU only 10% of them in UK and 11% in the Czech Republic say joining the Euro area is a good idea right now. But it is important to note that in both countries there are around 40 per cent of people who have admitted they have not enough information to decide what would be the best for their country to join to.

Therefore second part of the hypothesis number five can be verified. Citizens of the Czech Republic and Great Britain do not want to join the Euro area for now. But everything may change in the future. It is probable that if the project of the common currency survives it will be stronger and safer and more beneficial for its members in the future. States of the Euro area have already started to work on common rules and standards. These standards are obligatory only for the participants of the Euro project but it is most likely in the best interest of both countries mentioned, not to lose the opportunity to participate in the future.

Recommendations

It is obvious that to stay as member of the EU is in the best interest of both countries. Most of the politicians and also majority of citizens understand that. More important and also more difficult is to answer a question if it is also beneficial for European countries especially for Great Britain and the Czech Republic to continue in integration. Citizens of UK do not

generally like this idea. Czech citizens are little bit more open in this way but they reject Euro as a common currency.

The research shows governments of both countries understand their electorate and they do what the citizens want. In other words they do nothing. They do not engage in new projects of the EU. But it is important to perceive that the EU is meanwhile moving and thus this approach is not the best.

Governments should allow a great debate about the future of their countries in the EU. They should do some research and weigh the pros and cons of choices they have. On the basis of this debate some goals should be set up. It is quite dangerous just wait for longer time without a plan. It is also important to stay in touch with the core of the EU because in other way the influence of a country is decreasing and that is something what neither Czechs nor British citizens want. In other words wait and see strategy may look smart in opinions of politicians but they have to realize this strategy may backfire.

6 Conclusion

The aim of this dissertation was to discuss British and Czech position within the EU and also their attitude towards the EU. The main aim of the research was to explore how citizens of these two countries evaluate their membership and to find out what are the biggest benefits the EU brings according to them and what are the most serious problems. Another goal was to judge whether they want to continue in the further integration and what do they opine about the common currency Euro. The last aim of this work was to make some recommendations for governments of these two countries based on the research findings.

Closer economic integration of states has firstly appeared after WW2. The European Union is a Regional Economic integration which is not easy to define. It has some features of Economic Union but we cannot define it as an Economic union because it does not meet all requirements. On the other hand it is more than only a Common market.

The initial position of Great Britain and the Czech Republic within the EU has differed a lot. Great Britain was one of the most powerful states of the World after WW2 and it led it to presupposition that it does not need any integration. Later after economic troubles it has changed mind and became a member. The Czech Republic was one of the former communist countries with damaged economy after 40 years of closed and planned economy. The EU has helped it in its transformation and thus to enter the EU was very important goal.

Despite the different origins and different reasons for entering both countries have chosen an “Euro pessimistic” or “Euro realistic” approach towards the EU. Governments of both countries reckon the EU should not integrate further. In their opinions the main aim of the Union is an economic integration and states should focus on that. On the other hand there are some voices in both countries that warn against excessive distancing from what is happening in the EU.

Objectives of the research were set up. The first one was to find out how satisfied British and Czech citizens are with the European Union and to explore what they appreciate and what they dislike about the EU.

The results of research show that Czech citizens generally appreciate the benefits EU brings more than citizens of the Great Britain. On the other hand Czechs are also more sceptical about EU problems. British citizens appreciate the common market as very important benefit

and they also welcome bigger political influence, easier trade and peace. Czech citizens consider bigger opportunity to work in other countries, easier travelling, bigger possibility to live abroad and the common market as valuable benefits.

All Czech and also British participants share an opinion that bloated bureaucracy is one of the biggest problems EU has. Majority of British citizens are worried about the lack of transparency. According Czechs problems with Euro are very serious.

The second objective was to detect if British and Czech citizens want to continue in deeper integration or if they prefer to maintain the status quo.

It was found out that there are no significant differences according the level of education in the view on the further integration. It is possible to say Czechs are generally more open to integration and to the EU than British. But in both countries there are more than 50% of citizens who are sufficient with current level of integration and they consider as unnecessary to continue in it.

The third objective was to determine what is the attitude of British and Czech citizens towards the common currency Euro. The hypothesis was that citizens want the Euro to be maintained but they do not want to join the Euro area for now. This hypothesis was verified only in the Great Britain. In the Czech Republic people trust the Euro currency less and 33% of them believe Euro should be replaced by some other common currency which takes into account differences in economical performance of the countries that participate in the project. But the second part of the hypothesis was be verified and it is visible that citizens of the Czech Republic and Great Britain do not want to join the Euro area for now.

The research shows governments of both countries understand their electorate and they do what the citizens want they try to maintain the status quo. But it is important to perceive that the EU is meanwhile moving and thus this approach may not be the best.

Governments should allow a great debate about the future of their countries in the EU. They should do some research and weigh the pros and cons of choices they have. On the basis of this debate some goals should be set up. Because it is not very reasonable just to wait and do nothing. This strategy may backfire because it is the best way how to lose power and influence.

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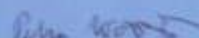
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Ostrava dated: 10. 5. 2013



Student's name and surname

Annexes

Annex A

Annex B

Annex A

Both Questionnaires English and also the Czech version can be found in Appendix A. In the first part of Appendix A there is an English version of questionnaire for British citizens.

Questionnaire

My name is Petra Woronova. I study my final year at the University of Huddersfield. By completing this questionnaire you can help me with research I need for my bachelor dissertation. The dissertation is about Great Britain and Czech Republic and their attitude about European Union and their position within EU. It should not take you more than few minutes. Thank you for your participation.

The data will be used only for my bachelor dissertation purpose.

European integration has started after WW2. States have decided to abandon part of their sovereignty to build European Union. We have common market and some states have also a common currency.

Male/Female

Age:	18-25	26-45	46-65	66 +	
Education:	Primary	Secondary	College	University	Currently student at the University

1.) Please circle the answer you agree with

Have you got enough information about EU?	YES/NO
Are you interested in EU issues?	YES/NO

2.) What is your opinion about integration of European states? (Circle the answer you agree with)

- European states are developed enough. Any integration is not needed.
- Economic integration would be sufficient we do not need common currency or some deeper political integration.
- States of Europe need the integration to increase their power worldwide. The current level of integration is enough. There is no need of deeper integration in the future.
- States of Europe need the integration to increase their power worldwide. The current level of integration is enough. There is a need of deeper integration in the future.
- European states need deeper integration than we have now. We need common fiscal policy to balance differences between states and to protect Euro.

3.) What do you think about Euro? (Circle the answer you agree with)

- We do not need any common currency
- The project of Euro should be stopped and replaced with some other common currency which will take into account differences in economical performance of the countries.
- Euro has to be maintained. States of EU have to take the necessary actions.
- Euro works ok. No further action is needed.

4.) How do you see the future of Great Britain within European Union? (Circle the answer you agree with)

- GB should stay as a part of EU. (But it should not engage in deeper integration) →Go to question 6
- GB should leave EU and join EFTA again. (European Free Trade Association) → Go to question 6
- GB should be involved more in EU than it is now. →Go to question 5
- Something else (can you specify?) →Go to question 6

5.) What should GB do to be more involved in EU? Please choose every possibility you agree with.

- GB should join Euro area. (She should adopts Euro)
- GB should join Schengen area. (The area without frontiers. People can freely move there from one state to another without passports.)
- GB should participate in recent fiscal (budgetary) regulations (the European semester, the stability and growth pact, the Euro-Plus Pact...)*
- GB should participate in Banking union
- I think GB should participate more but I have not enough information
- Something else (can you specify)

* This regulations help countries to make their budget deficits lower. EU consults budget proposals with them and controls them. EU also makes some recommendations. If a state with high deficit does not respect the recommendation, some sanctions may occur. This control should bring higher stability and competitiveness.

6.) How serious are these problems of EU? (Circle, please. 1- very serious problem, 2- problem that is not so serious, 3- EU has no problems with this)

○ Too much bureaucracy	1	2	3
○ Lack of democracy (Too strong power of undemocratically elected institutions)	1	2	3
○ Lack of transparency (We do not know what is happening with the money we pay to Brussels)	1	2	3
○ Too big power of big states	1	2	3
○ Too small power of big states	1	2	3
○ Economical performance	1	2	3
○ Inability to speak with one voice in relation to the 3 rd countries	1	2	3
○ Problems with Euro	1	2	3
○ Reduction of state sovereignty	1	2	3
○ Unnecessary Brussels regulations	1	2	3
○ Something else (please specify)	1	2	3

7.) How big/important are the benefits of EU? (Circle, please. 1- very important benefit, 2- benefit that is not so important, 3- EU has no benefits from this)

○ Common market	1	2	3
○ Peace	1	2	3
○ Possibility of working in different countries	1	2	3
○ Possibility of living in different countries	1	2	3
○ Possibility of easier travelling to different countries	1	2	3
○ Easier trade with Euro currency	1	2	3
○ Money from EU funds	1	2	3
○ Bigger political influence and power of EU than of particular states alone	1	2	3

8.) Do you agree or disagree with these statements?

- | | |
|---|--------|
| ➤ We would be better off without EU. | YES/NO |
| ➤ Great Britain needs bigger influence within EU. | YES/NO |

In the second part of Appendix A there is a Czech version for Czech citizens.

Dotazník

Jmenuji se Petra Woroňová a momentálně studuji třetí ročník na Huddersfieldské univerzitě v Anglii. Vyplněním tohoto dotazníku mi pomůžete s výzkumem k mé bakalářské práci. Ta se týká České Republiky a Velké Británie a jejich pozice v EU a postoji k ní. Vyplnění dotazníku vám zabere maximálně pár minut. Děkuji za Váš čas.

Data získaná dotazníkem budou použita výhradně pro účely mé bakalářské práce.

Evropská integrace začala po druhé světové válce. Státy se rozhodly vzdát se části své suverenity, aby mohla vzniknout Evropská Unie. V současné době máme společný trh a některé státy mají také společnou měnu.

Muž/Žena

Věk: 18-25 26-45 46-65 66 +
Vzdělání: Základní Střední bez maturity Střední s maturitou Vysokoškolské Momentálně studuji na VŠ

1. Zakroužkujte prosím odpověď, se kterou souhlasíte

Máte o EU dostatek informací?

ANO/NE

Zajímáte se o záležitosti týkající EU?

ANO/NE

2. Jaký je váš názor na integraci Evropských států? (Zakroužkujte odpověď, se kterou souhlasíte)

- ☐ Státy EU jsou dostatečně vyspělé, žádnou integraci nepotřebujeme.
- ☐ Ekonomická integrace by byla dostačující. Státy EU neměly začínat projekt Společné měny, ani uvažovat o hlubší politické integraci.
- ☐ Státy EU potřebují integraci, aby se zvýšil jejich vliv a moc ve světovém měřítku. Současný stav integrace je dostačující a do budoucna není třeba žádné její prohlubování.
- ☐ Státy EU potřebují integraci, aby se zvýšil jejich vliv a moc ve světovém měřítku. Současný stav integrace je nyní dostačující. V budoucnu by se měla prohloubit.
- ☐ Státy EU potřebují prohloubit současný stav integrace. Např. potřebujeme společnou fiskální (rozpočtovou) politiku, aby se nám podařilo vyrovnat rozdíly mezi státy a ochránit Euro.

3. Jaký je váš názor na Euro? (Zakroužkujte odpověď, se kterou souhlasíte)

- ☐ Žádnou společnou měnu nepotřebujeme.
- ☐ Projekt Euro by měl být zrušen a nahrazen nějakou jinou společnou měnou, která by brala v úvahu rozdíly v ekonomickém výkonu jednotlivých zemí.
- ☐ Euro by mělo být zachováno. Pro jeho záchranu by měly státy podniknout nezbytné akce.
- ☐ Euro funguje dobře, není třeba nic měnit.

4. Jak vidíte budoucnost České Republiky v EU? (Zakroužkujte odpověď, se kterou souhlasíte)

- ☐ ČR by měla zůstat součástí EU, ale neprohlubovat dále integraci (zachovat současný stav) → běžte k otázce 6
- ☐ ČR by měla opustit EU a přidat se k ESVO (Evropské společenství volného obchodu) → Běžte k otázce 6
- ☐ ČR by se měla více zapojovat do dění v EU → běžte k otázce 5
- ☐ Jiná možnost (specifikujte, prosím níže)

5. Co by měla ČR dělat, aby se víc zapojovala do dění v EU? Prosím, **zakroužkujte všechny možnosti se kterými souhlasíte.**

- ☐ ČR by se měla připojit k Eurozóně (Měla by přijmout EURO)
- ☐ ČR by se měla přidat k nedávným fiskálním (rozpočtovým) regulacím (Evropský semestr, Pakt o stabilitě a růstu, pakt Euro plus...) *
- ☐ ČR by se měla přidat k bankovní unii
- ☐ Jsem pro větší zapojení, ale nemám dostatek informací
- ☐ Jiná možnost (specifikujte, prosím)

*jde v podstatě o určitou snahu snížit schodky státních rozpočtů jednotlivých zemí prostřednictvím kontroly EU. Země by měly konzultovat své navrhované rozpočty s EU, ta pak vydá doporučení, a pokud se stát s vysokým schodkem doporučeními neřídí, mohou mu za to hrozit sankce. Tato kontrola by měla přinést větší stabilitu a konkurenceschopnost.

6. Jak vážné jsou podle Vás následující problémy EU? (Zakroužkujte, prosím. 1- velmi závažný problém, 2- problém, který není až tak vážný, 3- EU s tímto nemá problémy)

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Přílišná byrokracie | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Demokratický deficit
(příliš velká moc nedemokraticky zvolených institucí) | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Nedostatek transparentnosti
(nevíme přesně, na co naše peníze jdou) | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Příliš velká moc velkých států | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Příliš malá moc velkých států | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Ekonomická výkonnost | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Neschopnost jednotného vystupování vůči třetím zemím | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Problémy s Eurem | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Omezení státní suverenity | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Zbytečné regulace z Bruselu | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| <input type="radio"/> Jiná možnost (specifikujte, prosím) | 1 | 2 | 3 | |

7. Jak velké/ důležité jsou tyto výhody EU? (Zakroužkujte, prosím. 1- velmi důležitá výhoda, 2- výhoda, která není zas až tak důležitá, 3- EU nepřináší tuto výhodu, nemá z toho výhodu)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Společný trh | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Mír | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Možnost pracovat v jiných zemích | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Možnost žít v jiných zemích | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Možnost snadnějšího cestování do jiných zemí | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Snadnější obchod se společnou měnou | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Peníze z fondů EU | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <input type="radio"/> Větší politický vliv a moc EU jako celku, než jednotlivých států zvlášť | 1 | 2 | 3 |

8. Souhlasíte, nebo nesouhlasíte s těmito výroky?

- | | |
|---|--------|
| ➤ Bez EU bychom se měli lépe. | ANO/NE |
| ➤ Česká republika potřebuje posílit svůj vliv v rámci EU. | ANO/NE |

Annex B

Research was conducted in accordance with the Code of Ethics. An Ethics form can be found below. It has three parts.

FORM A – Student Approval Form (taught courses)

University of Huddersfield
The Business School

STUDENT PROJECT / DISSERTATION ETHICAL REVIEW

APPLICABLE TO ALL UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE TAUGHT PROGRAMMES

Please complete and return via email to your Project / Dissertation Supervisor along with the required documents (shown below)

Before completing this section please consult the 'Ethics Policy and Procedures' section on Blackboard. Students should consult the appropriate ethical guidelines. The student's supervisor is responsible for advising the student on appropriate professional judgement in this review.

SECTION A: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE STUDENT

Project Title:	Comparison of British and Czech position within EU
Student name:	Petra Woronova
Student number:	U1273502
Course:	European Business
Supervisor:	Dina Williams
Proposed start date of data collection	February 20, 2013

SECTION B: PROJECT OUTLINE (TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL BY THE STUDENT)

Issue	Please provide sufficient detail for your supervisor to assess strategies used to address ethical issues in the research proposal.
Aim / objectives of the study These need to be clearly stated and in accord with the title of the study. (Sensitive subject areas which might involve distress to the participants will be referred to the Ethics Committee Representative).	To find out citizens opinions about the European integration and the EU
Research methodology The methodology needs to be explained in sufficient detail to show the approach used (e.g. survey) and explain the research methods to be used during the study.	Questionnaire, quantitative method
Does your study require any permissions for study? If so, please give details.	No
Participants Please outline who will participate in your research. You should	Citizens of Great Britain and the Czech Republic

FORM A – Student Approval Form (taught courses)

comment explicitly about whether your participants are able to offer informed consent. If your research involves vulnerable groups (e.g. children, adults with learning disabilities), it must be referred to a Ethics Committee member.	
Access to participants Please give details about how participants will be identified and contacted.	By email and on the streets
How will your data be recorded and stored?	Data will be recorded online and on the streets. Data will be stored in my computer.
Confidentiality Please outline the level of confidentiality you will offer respondents and how this will be respected. You should also outline who will have access to the data and how it will be stored. (This information should be included on 'Information Sheet'.)	Data will be stored in my computer. To get into the computer a password is needed.
Anonymity If you offer your participants anonymity, please indicate how this will be achieved.	I will work with the data anonymously, I save it not according the names but according the order in which I get them and according age and gender.
Could the research induce psychological stress or anxiety, cause harm or negative consequences for the participants (beyond the risks encountered in normal life)? If yes, you should outline what support there will be for participants.	It should not include any psychological stress.
Retrospective applications. If your application for Ethics approval is retrospective, please explain why this has arisen.	

SECTION C – SUMMARY OF ETHICAL ISSUES (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE STUDENT)

Please give a summary of the ethical issue and any action that will be taken to address the issue(s).

We should respect privacy of other people and their anonymity. The participation is voluntary. It should be objective.

SECTION D – ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE STUDENT)

Please supply to your supervisor copies of all relevant supporting documentation electronically. If this is not available electronically, please provide an explanation and supply hard copy

I have included the following documents

Information sheet	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Consent form	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Letters	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Final version of questionnaire	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>
Interview schedule / questions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION E: STUDENT STATMENT

I confirm that the information I have given in this form on ethical issues is correct. Please tick the box to confirm. ☒

Student Name PETRA WOROCHOVA

Date February 14, 2013

SECTION F: STATEMENT BY SUPERVISOR AND RECOMMENDATION ON THE PROJECT'S ETHICAL STATUS

I have read the information above and I can confirm that, to the best of my understanding, the information presented by the student is correct and appropriate to allow an informed judgement on whether further ethical approval is required. Please tick the box to confirm ☒

Supervisor Name Dina Williams

Date February 14, 2013

Having satisfied myself of the accuracy of the project's ethical statement, I believe that the appropriate action is:

The project proceeds in its present form	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project proposal needs further assessment with the Ethics Committee representatives	<input type="checkbox"/>
The project needs to be returned to the student for reworking	<input type="checkbox"/>

This form should be submitted to the nominated course team.